





act upon the best lights to be obtained from every source—the condition of the country, its past history, and its apparent prospects.

Before making his remarks, Mr. Cushing expressed much surprise that the true subject of abolition, in its whole extent and relations, had been united to and connected with the two first resolutions, which simply proposed to complain of an alleged violation of the right of petition. He could not discover that any petition, presented to the board, had demanded so much of the Senate, or anything like it. Could not the right of petition, if endangered, have been vindicated, without the Senate's being called upon to read a lecture to the Southern States, which probably understood and felt their internal difficulties quite as much as we do? Is the Senate of Massachusetts actually in a position to administer effectual advice to the South upon this very subject? Have senators entirely forgotten the report made to the board last session, and of which three thousand copies were sent abroad to the public by their sanction? Mr. Cushing here read some extracts from Mr. Lunt's Report, upon the movements of the Abolitionists, and concluded by asking, if the Report and the concluding Resolves breathed the same spirit and purpose as the Resolutions under discussion. Mr. C. then asked, if the Governor could ever sign the resolutions, when in so doing, he must absolutely sign his own condemnation as a man of firmness, consistency, and stability of character. Mr. C. then read from pages 15 and 16 of Mr. Everett's maiden speech in Congress, in reply to Mr. McDuffie, in which Mr. E. maintained that the great relation of trade must exist, in some form or other, and could only be regulated by political institutions.

Mr. C. also read an extract from a speech, by Mr. Everett, in support of the Tariff, in which he compared the property of the Southern planters in their slaves, to the property in manufactures in the North, and argued to them, that by imposing high duties on sugar, and embarking in the cultivation of that article in Massachusetts, a new market would be opened for their slaves, and to such an extent, that the slave property of the South would increase a hundred per cent. in value, and be worth four hundred millions! Such, said Mr. C., was the language and hopes held out to the South, when you wanted their aid in passing the Tariff Bill; and yet now, you are about ready to push them out of the Union, and to claim all connexion and relation to them, for holding these same slaves!

In the course of his remarks Mr. Cushing repeatedly remarked, that with regard to the abstract evils of slavery and its unhappy effects, he was as fully convinced as any Senator at the board.

Mr. Cushing voted against all the resolutions, and, besides him, Messrs. French, Hastings and Quincy voted against the one for the non-admission of more slave-holding States.

## BOSTON MORNING POST.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837.

NOTICE.—The gentlemen elected members of the Suffolk Democratic County Committee, at Faneuil Hall, on the 21st of March, namely:—

Peter Dunbar,	Jonathan Dow,
William C. Perkins,	Daniel Draper,
Dexter Dickinson,	William Ward,
John Caruth,	Enoch Martin,
Nathan Snelling,	George Homer,
Stephen Locke,	Robert Cowden,
James Stevens,	John T. Dingley,
Samuel D. Lane,	John Stevens,
Edward A. Raymond,	Josiah Danaham,
N. P. Snelling,	Wm C. Jenkins,
George W. Babin,	Asa Lewis,
G. T. Winthrop,	Guy C. Hanes,
Charles Henshaw,	Nahum Ball,
Charles G. Greene,	C. H. Stedman,
Henry B. Smith,	

are requested to meet at Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, April 5, for the purpose of organization, &c., as the time for which the committee of 1836 was chosen, will expire at that date.

PETER DUNBAR, C. C. C.

**Mr. Biddle's Relief.**—Biddle proposes to issue the promissory notes of his bank, payable a year hence, which the merchants are to remit to London and Amsterdam, instead of money! These merchants will give Mr. Biddle paper and securities, payable at a short period, and take his bank bonds, payable at a long period. This is precisely what the Josephs were in the habit of doing. They would take the drafts of the New York merchants, and give their own notes for the amount, payable at a period after those drafts became due. In other words, they bought the negotiable and available paper of the merchants, the notes of the merchants' customers, and drafts on those customers, on a credit. Instead of furnishing capital to the Merchants, they took capital from them; and this is precisely what the Bank, managed by Mr. Biddle, proposes to do, by issuing its bonds. The Josephs failed, some say for ten, and some for fifteen millions of dollars. Mr. Biddle's bank, and the interlocked house of Barings, may be found to be equally much extended as the Josephs, and the Hermanns, were. These houses stood as firm in credit in New York and New Orleans, as Biddle's bank does in Philadelphia, and Barings in London. Mr. Samuel Williams once stood as high in the London Exchange as the Barings; but misfortune overtook him, and he failed. A great banker, treading on the heels of the Barings in London, has tottered, and would have felt but for the aid of interested creditors. Even the Bank of England suspended payment for twenty years. Such being the facts in the case, we think that the relief proposed by Mr. Biddle is worse than idle mockery. It is but proffering to exchange endorsements with the merchants, the merchants giving short paper and collateral security, and paying interest, to the bank, and taking long paper without interest and with no security from the bank. Sound men and wise men will not thus interlock their names, and on such unequal terms, with an institution that may be no more sound than the Hermanns, the Phillips, the Josephs, who, in the aggregate, weighed half as much capital as the Bank.

In principle, the Bank is no better than a pirate and free-borster; nay, it is worse—it sets traps and digs pits to catch and plunder its own friends and supporters. It has not even that partial morality, "honor among thieves."

The Bank also proposes to take inland exchange. If the Bank have really any means, why does it not let those means out at a legal rate of interest and relieve the merchants, at least, in Philadelphia? Why does it contrive, by exorbitant discounts on drafts, under the name of exchange, to keep the rate of interest within the city, nay, behind the very pillars of the Bank itself, at 18 to 30 per cent. per annum? Mr. Biddle says his Bank is now a State institution and he feels under no obligation to relieve the nation. Can he relieve the nation? Does he relieve his State or even his city? The Bank plunders its own friends within the droppings of its own caves, with as little remorse as the highwayman plunders his victim. The money market is kept in as agitated a state in Philadelphia as in other cities; and the best relief the merchant can get is to rely upon his own resources, and take neither the money nor bonds, nor promises of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

**Mons. Tonson come again.**—They have put a candle into the old skull of the Lyman party to lighten us out of our wits. Bless me, how his eyes glare! Good Spectre, give us your flippers. We are old acquaintances.

**North American Review No. XCIV.**—We are glad to see so much punctuality observed in the appearance of the Review. The most agreeable article in the present number is that on "The Great Metropolis." It is from the pen of Professor Longfellow, of Harvard University. If the Review gave admittance to more such articles it would be vastly more interesting. The commencement is very happy.

"Any amusement which is innocent," says Paley, "is better than none; as the writing of a book, the building of a house, the laying out of a garden, the digging of a fish-pond, even the raising of a cucumber." If these are the pastimes which the author of "The Great Metropolis" has within his reach, our opinion is, upon a more attentive perusal of the book than we first gave it, that, when he is next in want of innocent amusement, he had better raise a cucumber. His "Random Recollections" we have never seen—we rest our opinion on "The Great Metropolis." There is a coarseness and vulgarity in its style which is repulsive; no strength, no dignity, no grace, no refinement. In reading it, you feel that you are walking through London with a man who wears "a shocking bad hat;" and when your walk is at an end, though you cannot but thank him for the information he has given you, you commend him in future to the raising of cucumbers, or the digging of fish-ponds; for you see that he is "of the earth, earthy."

This is very bold in Professor Longfellow—he may expect to be called out and winged most scientifically, or have his "Ours-Mer" blown sky high. We are astonished that the editor of the Review should have allowed such a determined expression of opinion to have insinuated itself into his hitherto peaceable and unoffending Journal. The general history of the criticism in our American Reviews is comprised in one word—"puff." The character of our Review editors, reminds us of that of Walter Dambler, in Knickerbocker's History of New York. Sitting in their arm chairs, they smoke placidly the critical pipe—"puff! puff! puff!" making so great a cloud that the author is lost to sight in the smoke.

Mr. E. L. Bulwer, who possesses more genius than the editor of the Review and all his contributors, rolled into one, is dealt with severely. The Duchess de la Valliere is the text. The honest truth of the business is, that Bulwer is a little too democratic for the taste of the gentlemen who control the North American, and so they take an occasion to abuse him, to commend themselves to the favor of the Tory aristocracy of England. There was something of this feeling in the attack upon Mr. Grant, the author of "The Great Metropolis," for he presented the English nobility in no very enviable light, but as he deserves the lash, we have no objection to seeing it applied, without inquiring into the motive of the chastiser.

The notice of Talford's son, is well and candidly written, and does full justice to its beautiful subject. It is by Prof. or Felton. The following comparison is singularly felicitous:—

"Language in Mr. Talford's hands is like marble in the sculptor's. He has smoothed its roughness, removed every superfluous particle, and worked it into a form of symmetrical beauty, and strong but well-restrained passion, over which Time will have as little power as over the Venus and Apollo."

The papers on "American Forest Trees, and Massachusetts Common Schools," are able and valuable.

**C. G. Greene, Esq.—Dear Sir.**—The announcement of the intended location of the new Custom House, appears to be received with general satisfaction. The next point to be settled, is the adoption of a suitable plan for the building, and as a citizen of Boston, I would respectfully suggest to the commissioners the propriety of adopting the same style of architecture, as the small new building now erecting on the north corner of the City wharf, as one that combines the greatest convenience, with the greatest elegance, and which has never been surpassed, except by the one erected a few years ago on the south side of said wharf.

**The Whole Hog again!**—We see that the clown of the Li theatre is to ride a hog to-night. Did the Editor of the Post teach the clown, or was it vice versa? We suspect the latter, as the Editor of the Post gave out some time ago that the establishment was under his control. It would not be a bad idea to give the editor an office—that of hog reeve. We are certain that his practical knowledge of the character of that race would fully enable him worthily to fill the situation.—*Herald.*

—We would accept the office of hog-reeve at once, if it were not for the duty it would impose on us of immediately depriving the Editors of the Herald of the liberty of running at large.

—One of the ostlers at Grove Hall, the other day, had three of his ribs knocked in by the kick of a horse. Flagg, whose coolness was proverbial under a heavy fire, when in the army during the last war, asked one of the bystanders if he did not think it was a capital representation. "Representation of what," said Chapple. "Why of a grand attack of horse and foot," said Flagg, turning on his heel and lighting a fresh cigar.

—A sketch of Mr. Cushing's speech against the passage of the Anti-slavery resolutions in the Senate—the only one delivered on that side of the question—will be found on our First Page. The allusions at the close, to Governor Everett's published opinions on slavery and slave labor are particularly to the point.

**Mr. Greene.**—As an admirer of dramatic talent and private worth, I would call the attention of theatre goers to the benefit of W. L. AYLING, at the National this evening. Boston is well and ably represented on the boards of our theatres, but if she does not take care of her own children, who will?

—These April showers are troublesome events. We had just put one of Briscall's elegant satin hats on our head yesterday, and stepped into Washington street to make an impression, when it began to rain, and we were obliged to open an umbrella, and entirely bid the hat from public view! U. O.—(unfortunate occurrence.)

**Something Graphic.**—The following letter was written some time since, by a boy in Indiana, to his father at New Orleans:—

"Dear daddy, corn is dull, brother John is dead likewise. Excuse haste in a bad pen.

Yours omnipotent,

JOHN MCCLURE."

—We received some days ago, from an esteemed correspondent, a poetical communication headed "Boston Common"; but its great length will deprive us of the pleasure of printing it at present; it possesses much merit, and we regret the circumstance which compels us to omit its publication.

—Twenty-one divorce bills were passed at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, viz: thirteen on the application of the wife—three on the application of the husband, and five on the application of both.

—It is a pleasure to the admirers of the poet SPRAGUE, that he is obliged by his vocation to appear in the newspapers twice a year at least.

—Fair Play's insinuations are too serious to be printed without some evidence of their truth.

—The late attempt to saw off the figure head of the Democratic party, is now supposed to have been a mistake.

## POLICE COURT.

**A Respectable Prig.**—An uncommonly good looking man, answering to the name of Edward Aldridge, pleaded guilty in charge of stealing an overcoat from Mr. John Sawin. So far as bearing, air, physiognomy, and phenological developments, may be considered an index of character, Aldridge might have been pronounced, by far the most honest and clever gentleman in the Court. In truth, he was

"As smooth of face, as frank of mind."

His deportment was modest and rather penitent; and he invoked the lenity of the Court, on account of his wife and three small children, in the Jerseys. To this his Honor replied—"You say you have no money to pay a fine with; and the only alternative is to shut you up in jail, and feed you in a state of unprofitable inactivity, or to send you to the House of Correction, where you can labor and have healthy exercise, which will be much better both for your soul and body, and by which means you will in some degree compensate society for the degradation you have committed on the property of a member of the community. I shall sentence you for 3 months."

**Spicing t.**—Alfred Townsend was particularly fond of Antonio's beef-steaks, with stewed oysters, but though he paid full price for his suppers, he still contrived to make a good speculation out of his steak, by pocketing a large silver spoon, as he wiped his luscious chops. He carried on this trade without suspicion, till he inadvertently offered a couple of the spoons for sale at Farrington & Hunsell's shop, where he was on speaking terms. Mr. Hunsell suspected, from the mark on one of them, that the spoons belonged to Parker & Whitney, and he forthwith gave notice to them. Townsend confessed the theft—was arrested—pleaded guilty, and as no property was actually lost by this particular transaction he was only fined \$5.00, and costs; and in default of cash, he was committed to diet on skills, as an antidote to any repetition of stomach, owing to a too liberal indulgence in Antonio's cooking.

**Sabbath Breaking.**—A stout lad, named Carpenter, was brought up by Constable Reid, for playing marbles, near the New Catholic Church, on Sunday. It appeared, that the vicinity of that Church had of late been the chosen rendezvous for the sports of idle and dissolute boys, who are shamefully neglected by their parents or guardians. Carpenter was fined \$1.00, and costs, which his mother stepped forward and paid, without exhibiting any very lively sense that her son had done any thing out of the way.

Poor Barney Dannelly took another six months. If he had been tried by the testimony of his countenance, instead of legal witnesses, he might have been sent to the House of Correction till the end of time.

## HOMICIDE.—MEETING AT STONEHAM.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Stoneham, at the Town Hall, March 30th, 1837, to take into consideration the late case of homicide in this town, Mr. Wm. Bryant was called to the Chair, and Levy D. Smith appointed Secretary.

It being ordered to select a committee of seven to investigate the cause leading to this melancholy affair, the following persons were appointed, viz: Col. Eldridge Gerry, Allen Rowe, John Hill, Warren Sweetzer, George W. Dike, Edward Buckman, and Elisha Green. It was then voted to add to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting to the committee.

Voted, That this committee use all proper exertions to bring the perpetrators of this foul crime to justice.

Voted, That the above committee cause to be published, the doings of this meeting, and the circumstances relating to the cause of the difficulty on Saturday evening, the 25th inst, which are as follows:—

Some two years ago, one of the parties implicated, (Samuel S. Maynard, from Bethel, Vt.) loaded a pipe, partly with powder, for Timothy A. Wheeler to smoke, and on Wheeler's smoking the pipe, it exploded, by which he received some injury, and an alteration of words and threats on both sides, took place. The subject then rested until Saturday above named, after an abolition lecture in this town, about which there was some excitement, but was again introduced, and (with the aid of spirituous liquor) some hard words passed between them, giving each other the lie, &c.; and Wheeler requested Maynard to go across the street, and settle the affair, Maynard refused, and in an affray which took place, Wheeler received a wound in the abdomen, for which he died on Thursday, the 30th ultimo; for which Maynard is fully committed to await his trial.

By order of the above committee.  
GEO. W. DIKE, Secretary.

Stoneham, March, 31st, 1837.

**Fire at Utica.**—About 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, last, a fire broke out in Utica, on the corner of Genesee and Broad streets, destroying the entire block, bounded by George, Genesee, and John streets. About 50 houses and stores were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$15,000, at the least.

—The brig Rosalia, which arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last from Pernambuco, has on board four of the mutineers of the sch Wm. Wirt, who murdered their captain on the voyage out from this port to Rio Janeiro, an account of which was published in our paper some time since.

The Engineer of the Charleston, S. C. Railroad was killed on the 27th ult, in attempting to pass over a portion of the road which was on fire—the rails gave way and upset the engine and cars, by which several passengers were injured and the Engineer killed.

A steambot from New Orleans, had boarded the Helen Mar, previous to the 21st ult, and reported 7 1/2 ft. water alongside—it was thought that the vessel and cargo would be saved.

**Vote of Charleston for County Commissioner.**  
Timothy Fletcher, (dem.) - - - - - 269  
Edmund Parker, (w.) - - - - - 7  
Scattering, - - - - - 56

**New Orleans.**—A slip from the New Orleans True American, dated March 23d, announces the failure of another mercantile house, for five millions of dollars.

**Albion's.** the new tragedy, was received with flattering applause last night, at the Tremont. The performers acquitted themselves admirably.

**General Jackson.**—The Louisville Advertiser of the 21st inst, gives an account of the arrival and departure of the Ex. President. He reached Louisville on the 20th, and left it the same day, descending the Ohio in the steam boat (Fayette) to the mouth of the Cumberland, which he will ascend to Nashville. This route will relieve him from all fatigue in travelling. All apprehension of a recurrence of the dangerous disease with which he was attacked last winter, may, therefore, be relinquished. In his own congenial climate, with his own knowledge of the character of the complaint that threatens him, and surrounded with careful, affectionate, and vigilant friends, we may hope that he will long survive to witness the triumph of his principles in the prosperity of his country.—The Advertiser thus closes its notice:—*Globe.*

At the hotel, some twenty or thirty friends dined with Gen Jackson, and the gentlemen and ladies travelling with him—Mr. Speaker Polk and lady, A. Jackson, Jr. and lady, Mr. Lawson and Col Earl; and at 5 o'clock the General departed, cheered by nearly a thousand persons, who followed to the wharf, to look at him, perhaps for the last time. As the boat in which he took passage (the Fayette) moved off from our wharf, a band of music struck up "Hail Columbia," and a salute was again fired. Some sixty or seventy gentlemen accompanied him over the Falls, and took leave of him at Portland, where "home, sweet home," was melodiously played, as the boat receded from the shore.

"At every point between Washington and Louisville he was welcomed—cordially welcomed—by thousands of his patriotic countrymen. Never were greater spontaneous honors conferred before on a man seeking the repose of retirement. "Well done thou good and faithful servant" has been echoed and re-echoed, from the Potomac to the Mississippi."

**Strange Verdict.**—One of our exchange papers, in giving an account of a Coronor's inquest, by the mistake of a compositor is made to say:—"The deceased here an accidental character, and the jury returned a verdict of excellent death."—*New Era.*

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

**Monday, April 3.** In the Senate, Mr. Dorr from a select committee on an order of Saturday last, reported a bill to reduce the rate of damage on inland bills of exchange, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. French from a select committee reported the bill to incorporate the Merrimack Coal Mining Co., which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hudson from the committee on Railways and Canals on the part of the Senate, submitted a detailed report on an order of the 10th ult, respecting the public use of Railroads, concluding that it is not expedient to take any further order on the subject. This report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Park, a motion for a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House accepted a report in concurrence, referring a petition of James Barnard and another, to the next General Court, was taken up, and the vote having been re-considered, the report was re-committed to the committee on Public Lands.

Bills to incorporate the Bems Manufacturing Company; the Franklin Manufacturing Company; the proprietors of the New Bedford Rural Cemetery; the West Sutton Literary Institute; the Valley Mills; the Suffolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company; to prevent bonfires and false alarms of fire—severally passed to be engrossed.

A bill concerning persons imprisoned for debt, and relating to bail, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A bill to incorporate the Bank Extract Company, with the report thereon of the committee on Manufactures, on the part of the House, was taken up. Mr. Alvord of Greenfield, moved an indefinite postponement of the bill, and this motion was decided in the affirmative.

The bridge across the Susquehanna at Binghamton was in a great measure carried away by the ice on the 15th.

—A notice of the American Monthly Magazine, with other matter, is necessarily deferred till to-morrow.

## IMPORTATIONS.

**MANILLA.** Brig Whig—244 bbls rattans, 123 slabs tin, 14 cases indigo, 3845 bags sugar, 552 bbls 75 piculs loose hemp, 14 cases indigo, 1 case tortoise shell.

**ST. JOHN, N.B.** Sch Thistle—35 chal coal, 7 tons old iron.

**HALIFAX.** Sch Mary—40 chal coal.

**NEW ORLEANS.** Brig Sun—239 bbls flour, 150 do pork & lard, 700 kegs lard, 120 bbls pork, 50 do hams, 251 bales cotton, 25 bunches rum, 1 box indigo.

**Sch Hannah.**—269 bbls pork, 1292 kegs lard, 54 bundles mats, 912 hides, 1 hhd mds, 59 bales cotton, 112 hbls tobacco, 20 bbls hair.

**CHALABESTON.** Ship Saluda—466 bales cotton, 50 tea rice, 1 bale indigo, 1 cable.

**Sch Gentle.**—129 tes 31 hf do rice, 2 pipes gin 2 bbls brandy, 2 do whiskey.

## SHIP-NEWS.—BOSTON, 1837.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

ARRIVED.

Ship Saluda, Hamilton Charleston. Came out of Holmes' Hole yesterday morning in co with the fleet before reported, and brigs Palm, fm Philadelphia, and Sophia M, fm New Orleans, for Boston.

Brig White, Rogers. Manila, Nov 15. Left ships Brookline, Allen, for Salem, 10 days; Humboldt, Eldridge Boston do; Jas Perkins, Barry, do 20; Henry Ewbank, Leach Canton 10; Augustus, Loring, reg; Joske, Polunne, Henderson Boston, Aug; Derby, Felt, Salem, do. Came through the Straits of Sunda, Dec 19 in co with ship Brunette fm Batavia, did not learn where bound, and exchanged signals with her Feb 7, St officer, died 30th March.

Brig Sun, Hood, New Orleans 22, SW, Pass 19 days.

Sch Gentile (Harden, Charleston, 12 days.

Sch Cornelia, Hurwos, Edenton, 12 days, Bar 7 days.

Sch Pamela, Ireland, Washington, NC, arr 1st.

Sch Percy Thomas, Wright, New York.

Sch Trio, Nickerson, New York.

Sch Gen Knox, Holmes, Thomaston.

Sloop Atlanta, Holmes, Plymouth.

**TELEGRAPHED,** brigs Antares, Chili, & Sarah & Abigail. Signs for 3 brigs.

## CLEARED.

Ship Hellespont, Parsons Mobile; brigs Geo Ryan, Jno B White, Geo Ryan and a market Echo, Chrs, Philadelphia; Vintage (new 20 tons) Nahl D Snow, New York; Brschs Albion, Forest, St Peters, NE and Quebec, Barker, Gerroir, Archat; Lucy & Abigail, Baker, New Bedford; Grape, Ward, Kennebunk.

[Topical Correspondence.]

**HOLMES' HOLE,** March 30.—Arr schs Susannah, Brooks, Boston for Fredericksburg; Dodge Healey, New York for Camden; Mary Maria, do do; Cordelia, do do; Orion, and Norman, do do.

Also, brigs Sophia M, King, New Orleans for Boston.

Also, schs Citizen, Camden for New York; Thos H Jenks, New York for Lubec; Lucy Blake, do for Camden; Mary Jane, do for Eastport; Gen Wayne, do for Lubec; February, Burgess, do do.

Also, schs Pres Boyer, Webster, Port au Prince, 20th Feb, for Boston.

31st.—Arr brig Palm, Snow, Philadelphia for Boston. Sailed schs Susannah for Boston; Citizen, and Thos H Jenks.

April 1st.—Arr schs Andromeda, Newburyport for Philad.

Also, schs Rowen, Congo, Xibara, Cuba, 17 days for Boston.

2d.—Arr schs Peru, Rogers, Richmond for Boston; Luthers Vinal, Elizabeth City for do; Rapid, Philadelphia for Newburyport; Cod Hook, New York for Castine; Constitution, Lubec, do do.

Also, brig Forest, Rich, Charleston, 11 days, for Boston; schs Fountain Sayward, Philadelphia for do; Fulcrum, Post, do do; George, New York for Bangor.

10 AM.—All the above vessels sailed this morning, except brigs Boston, and Zealand; schs George, and Rapid.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

At Batavia Nov 18 ships Duxbury, and Brunette, Idg for the U. States. Sailed 38th, ship Theodore, for China; 11th, ship Rome, do.

At Sumarag, Nov 17, ships Bombay, and Claudius, Idg rice for China.

At Pernambuco, Feb. 14, brigs Olinda, Westland, from Salem; Neptune, Raymond, fm and to Boston, few days; Cynosure, Welch, do; Hope, fm Montevideo, with beef; Le Aaron, for New York, soon; Hope, Barkman, Valparaiso, for Swansea, 10 days.

At Mayaguez, 19th ult, brigs Vesper, Idg; Champlain, for Portland, 2 or 3; Azora, fm St Thomas, Idg. Brig Niger sailed 10th for Trieste.

## SPOKEN.

March 16, lat 23 27, lon 69, sch Byron, Besse, fm Charleston for St Thomas.

March 25 20 miles NE of Frying Pan Shoals, brig Helen, of Wiscasset, fm Wilmington, NC, for Philadelphia, leaky.

## ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.

**SALEM,** March 31.—Arr Abigail, Boston.

April 2.—Arr Ocean, Alceste, and Jackson, Boston.—Sailed Fair American, Montevideo.

**FRANKFORT,** March 23.—Arr Merchant, Boston; 29th, Cygnets, do.

**NEWBURYPORT,** April 2.—Arr Eliza Ann, Colby, Boston.

**NANTUCKET,** March 31.—Arr Olympia, Baker, Boston.

**NEW BEDFORD,** March 31.—Arr Octavia, Allen, Indian Ocean; Maria, Sturdevant, New Orleans; Industry, and Preference, Boston.

**PROVIDENCE,** April 2.—Below, a brig, supposed the Hercules, fm New Orleans. Sailed Rhoderick Dia, Bailey, Coast of Africa; Elba, Fisher, New Orleans; William, Baxter, Matanzas.

Arr 31st March, Chieftain, Cozens, Mobile; Aldeboronto, Davis St Marks; Romulus, Waltham, Savannah; Helen, Capt. Seneca, and schs Caspian, others as before.

As having arrived at New Bedford in our last.

**NEWPORT,** March 27.—Arr Henry Franklin, Matthews, fm Boston for Philadelphia.

Arr in Narragansett Bay, 30th, brig Lexington, Perry, Havana for Warren.

**PHILADELPHIA,** March 31.—Arr Octarora Deneco, and Chester Watson, Liverpool; Hercules, Marks, do; Posania, Rae Pernambuco; Otis, Nobre, Havana; Gem, Stevens, and Harriet Taylor, Boston; Henry Franklin, Matthews, do. Below, brig Texas, and schs Caspian, others as before.

**ALBANY,** March 31.—Arr Mary Park, Madeira; Yeoman, Turner, Rochelle; John A Robb, Bennett, Liverpool; Sarah, McDonald, W Co St John; Gallant Mary, Thompson, Frayser, below, ship Ulysses, fm Turks Island.

**CHARLESTON,** March 26.—Arr King Philip, Humphrey B ston.

27th.—Arr Moses, Brown, New York—Idg Manchester, Hewitt, Havre; Habersham, Vincent, West Indies; Chase, Chase, St Joseph.

**APALACHCOLA,** March 15.—Arr Patron, Hammond, Boston.

**ST JOSEPHS,** March 15.—Arr Mechanic, Lee, Newburyport.

**MOBILE,** March 18.—Arr Peru, Burnham, Wiscasset.

**NEW ORLEANS,** March 21.—Arr Schs, Hactat Idg, New York; Actress, Thoms, Liverpool; Old Colony, Crosby, Boston.

Josephine Johnson, Philad; Commissary, Cutter, New York; McLellan, Barker, do; Zephyr Zagos, Frankfurt, Me; Danphine Bartlett, Plymouth; Orozino, Bartlett, Baltimore.

**CHALABESTON,** March 31.—Arr America, Havre; Magona, Duell, Philadelphia; Mary Graham, New York; Hunter, Benihal, Hampton; Talma, Merriew, arratara; Protection, Westcott, New York; Wm Wallace Spalding, Mobile; Eagle, Worsely, Key West.

22d.—Arr Canadian, Greenbow, Liverpool; Rolla, Bearse, Mobile; Atlantic, Stevens, Attakapas; Hope and Susan, Ploger, Philad.

Clid James Lemon, White Liverpool; Bashaw, Tucker, do; Moris, Smith, Havana; Otranto, London, do; Forrest, Belch, New York; Mary Jane, Pope, do; Tyson, McKenny, do.



[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]  
By His Excellency  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
**A PROCLAMATION.**  
For Promulgating the Twelfth Article of Amendment of the Constitution.

WHEREAS a specific Article of Amendment has been duly adopted and ratified, by the people of the Commonwealth, and has become a part of the Constitution thereof, which Article of Amendment is in the words following, to wit, viz:—

**ARTICLE OF AMENDMENT.**  
In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls in each city, town and district of the Commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the Secretary's office, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, and in every year having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable poll shall be represented thus: the whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred, and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented as to that surplusage number by multiplying such surplus number by ten, and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years within the ten years as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting in each of said towns and districts respectively, called for that purpose and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district, to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The Governor and Council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years within the period of ten years, then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative; and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year, then how many years within the ten years such town may elect a representative; and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the Governor and Council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives, to be elected by each city, town or representative district, is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the Governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people, and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

Now, therefore, I, Edward Everett, Governor of the Commonwealth, in virtue of the authority to me







